

BATTLES ON BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND GERMAN FORCES ON LAND AND SEA

in the Department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, a part of Old Lorraine, near Longwy, and later invaded Crey-sur-Vezouze in the same Department.

The German entry into the Duchy of Luxemburg was headed by thirty-five automobiles filled with officers, these being followed by cavalry in force.

Gen. Joseph Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French army, left Paris to-day for the frontier.

The French Minister of War to-day issued the following note:

"The German Ambassador has demanded his passports, and diplomatic relations between France and Germany have been broken off. War is declared. The first act of the Germans, according to information from a positive source to the Minister of War, was to execute M. Samain, former President of the French War Society, who lived in Metz, and to imprison all the members of that Society."

It is considered certain that the German plan is to attempt to penetrate the defenses between Maubeuge and Toul and then to push straight across country in a dash on Paris. The French forces are prepared. The mobilization was complete last night and Gen. Joffre, Commander-in-Chief, is in personal command.

In the skirmishing to date success has crowned the French effort. Raiding parties of German cavalry and a motorcycle corps that tried to penetrate back of Nancy to cut off communication were ambushed. A dozen were killed and a number—some estimates go as high as 100—captured. The attack on Longwy has been repulsed, as has that on Belfort. Germans are said to be present on the frontier near Belfort.

The French Government to-day sent a message to Jules Cambon, French Ambassador in Berlin, telling him to ask for his passports and to leave the French Embassy and Consulate in care of the United States.

The French Government declares that Baron von Schoen in his note made several incorrect statements, among them the German assertion that French army aviators had entered Belgium, had surveyed Nuremberg and had thrown bombs, and, furthermore, that French troops had invaded German territory at several points.

German warships are operating against a number of towns in Algeria.

The Foreign Office announced to-night that German cruisers are bombarding Philippeville as well as Bona. No details of the damage have yet been received.

German Airship Drops Bombs on French Town

German aviators killed fifteen persons and badly damaged the historic town of Luneville, in the Department of Meurthe et Moselle, early to-day. The big Zeppelin passed over the Church of St. Jacques and dropped a quantity of high explosives.

It missed the church and fell in the square alongside. One of the side walls of the church was demolished and a patrol of troops stationed there was annihilated. The dirigible then proceeded over the fortifications dropping other bombs there and demolishing part of the embankment.

French aviators were despatched from Nancy to locate the Zeppelin dirigible. There is intense indignation in official quarters over the action of the Germans in dropping bombs on an unprotected town without warning.

It is said the bombs dropped at Luneville were made of Germany's new high explosive and were particularly deadly. The fifteen soldiers killed are said to have been blown to pieces. The Germans tried to destroy the historic Palace of Lorraine but their bombs missed the mark.

French and German Ships in Battle

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A general assault of the French position near Longwy is reported. Serious fighting is in progress at several points along the Franco-German frontier. Rioting followed the announcement of the declaration in Paris, crowds attacking the German and Austrian quarters. Patriotic demonstrations eclipsing anything heretofore seen are reported in Berlin and Paris.

A naval battle is believed in progress off the French coast. Reports received from the life saving and coast guard stations along the Yorkshire coast say that heavy firing was heard there at daybreak to-day.

It is known that a French squadron sailed from Brest within the last few days under sealed orders.

It has been expected that the Germans would attempt to raid the French coast before the British fleet could act and it is believed by the naval officials here that at least a part of the hostile German and French fleets have clashed.

The German cruiser Breslau bombarded the French naval station of Bona, Algeria, at 4 o'clock this morning, afterward steaming off at full speed in a westerly direction, according to a despatch received at the French Embassy here.

Kaiser Declares War on Belgium

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Aug. 4.—It is reported that after Germany had declared war on Belgium, to-day German troops crossed the frontier at Gemmenieh, near the junction of the Dutch, Belgian and German frontiers.

A special train carrying all the securities of the National Bank of Belgium left here for Antwerp during the night.

The Belgian authorities have seized the wireless installation set up by the German School in the Belgian capital.

The Burgemeister of Antwerp says German forces have crossed into the province of Limburg. He has received notification that martial law has been declared in Holland and that the government will open the dykes and flood the country should Germany persist in an invasion.

The Premier announced that a German army of 100,000 men is already crossing Luxemburg, following the railway toward the French border. This army is to reinforce the German column that on Sunday seized the railways of the Grand Duchy and penetrated into France.

Italian Army Now On War Footing

ROME, Aug. 4.—The Italian army is mobilized. Details are suppressed by the censor, but it is certain that both the army and navy are now on a complete war footing.

Germany continues her efforts to get the government to reconsider its declaration of neutrality, but so far these appeals have been ignored.

It is admitted that for the government to go to war now to help Germany and Aus-

tria with the country aflame with most bitter anti-Austrian feeling, would mean an immediate revolution in which the loyalty of the army would be submitted to an almost impossible test.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 4.—It was stated to-day that both Germany and Russia made inquiries on Sunday as to whether Sweden would remain neutral. Germany's note was brief, merely demanding to know whether Sweden was "for or against us."

The Ministers declined to say what reply was given but they are preparing to defend the nation's neutrality.

The German ultimatum to Belgium created a deep impression here, and it is believed that if a similar ultimatum were addressed to Sweden she would follow the Belgian example in refusing to aid Germany.

BERNE, Switzerland, Aug. 4.—The military mobilization of Switzerland has been completed. Every able-bodied man has responded to the colors, and every railway bridge and mountain pass is occupied. Provisions and all means of locomotion, even bicycles, have been seized.

Servians Defeat Austrians in Two Battles.

NISH, Aug. 4.—The Austrian forces at Semlin were still held in check to-day and have not been able to cross the Danube. The War Office to-day declared that fighting at Belgrade had continued unabated, but that the Servians put up such a stubborn defense that every attempt of the Austrians to cross the river failed.

Three regiments of Austrian infantry, comprising nearly 10,000 men, supported by heavy artillery, advanced against the Servians, but were repulsed, leaving many of their number dead and wounded on the field.

A large force of Austrian troops, aided by a flotilla of monitors composed of twenty vessels, has been trying for the last six days to cross the river Save into Servian territory, but has not succeeded in landing.

The Austrians have made repeated attempts to repair the Semlin bridge, partially wrecked by dynamite. They have been driven back under a withering rifle fire at every attempt.

Kaiser Delivers a War Speech

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—In the presence of the entire Royal family, and with every member present, Kaiser Wilhelm formally opened the war session of the Reichstag to-day. The Emperor delivered his speech from the throne in the white room of the palace.

A body of Russian frontier guards from Krottingen was driven back yesterday by a part of the garrison of the German seaport of Memel, the most northerly town in German territory.

Despatches from Posen tell of the ambushing of a scouting party of Cossacks by German infantry at a point between Borzykowo and the Warta River. The Cossacks had crossed the border and were advancing inland when they were sighted by German frontier patrols.

The advance guard of the Cossack column surrendered, but the main body managed to retreat toward the river. Twenty-five Russians were killed and 41 taken prisoners.

German troops are rushing forward into Russian Poland. The objective is believed to be Warsaw. It is said the German army of invasion is less than 100 miles from that city. This force penetrated Russian Poland at Kalisz. It encountered no very serious opposition. A strong Russian army is reported at Warsaw which is highly fortified.

A bill was introduced into the German Imperial Parliament to-day providing for the appropriation of \$1,250,000,000 to meet the expenses of the war.

ASQUITH LOUDLY CHEERED WHEN HE TELLS COMMONS OF ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Cheers and jeers at Kaiser Wilhelm marked the sitting of the House of Commons this afternoon. It was England's answer to Germany's protestations that she had been forced into war.

Premier Asquith's explanations of Germany's announced position toward Belgium was flouted by the members.

The United Kingdom believes that Germany has studiously carried forward a series of insults designed to provoke England and force her to assume the onus of a war declaration.

To keep the record straight Premier Asquith formally demanded that Germany agree by midnight to-night to respect Belgium's neutrality. This ultimatum was useless because, before it could be presented, Germany had answered with a declaration of war against Belgium.

That alone, if there were no treaty obligations with Russia and France, would demand that England fight. Her own coast line would be at the mercy of a hostile German fleet at all times should Germany take King Albert's kingdom.

Premier Asquith explained that all England had demanded of Germany was that she give the same assurances regarding respecting Belgium's neutrality as France had given. This, he said, was refused.

"We only had promises from Germany," the Premier continued, "and these promises were made simultaneously with the pressing of demands on Belgium herself by the German Foreign Office. Of course, this was not satisfactory. Germany's attitude throughout in connection with Belgium has been entirely in opposition to British interests."

Mr. Asquith said that in conformity

with the statement made by Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, in the House of Commons yesterday a telegram had been sent early this morning to Sir Edward Goschen, British Ambassador in Berlin, to the following effect:

"The King of the Belgians has appealed to His Britannic Majesty's Government for diplomatic intervention on behalf of Belgium. The British Government is also informed that the German Government has delivered to the Belgian Government a note proposing friendly neutrality, pending a free passage of German troops through Belgium and promising to maintain the independence and integrity of the kingdom and its possessions on the conclusion of peace, threatening in case of refusal to treat Belgium as an enemy."

Sir Edward Grey in the despatch requested an answer within twelve hours.

Premier Asquith then read a telegram from the German Foreign Minister which the German Ambassador in London had sent to Sir Edward Grey to-day. It was as follows:

"Please dispel any distrust that may subsist on the part of the British Government with regard to our intentions by repeating most positively the formal assurance that, even in case of armed conflict with Belgium, Germany will under no pretensions whatever annex Belgian territory."

The reading of this telegram was greeted with derisive laughter by the members.

The Premier continued: "We understand that Belgium categorically refused to assent to a free

grant violation of the law of nations. "His Majesty's government is bound to protest against this violation of a treaty to which Germany was a party in common with England and must request an assurance that the demand made upon Belgium by Germany be not proceeded with, and that Belgium's neutrality be respected by Germany, and we have asked for an immediate reply."

"We received this morning from our Minister in Brussels the following telegram:

"The German Minister has this morning addressed a note to the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, stating that as the Belgian Government has declined a well-intentioned proposal submitted to it by the Imperial German Government, the latter, deeply to its regret, will be compelled to carry out, if necessary, by force of arms the measures considered indispensable in view of the French menace."

"I have to add this on behalf of His Majesty's Government: We cannot regard this as a satisfactory communication. We have in reply repeated the request made last week to the German Government that it should give us the same assurance regarding Belgian neutrality as was given to us by France last week."

"We have asked that the German reply to that request and a satisfactory answer to our telegram of

this morning should be given before midnight to-night."

The Premier concluded his grave statement amid a great outburst of cheering from all parts of the House.

The mobilization of the navy, Britain's chief weapon, is complete. The army mobilization has progressed so far that the troops could be put in the field at an hour's notice.

1,000 FRENCH RESERVES TO GO ON LA LORRAINE

Liner Will Sail for Havre To-Morrow, Consul Here Announces.

The French Consulate announced this afternoon that it had positive information that La Lorraine, of the French line, will sail for Havre to-morrow.

Between 800 and 1,000 French reservists, the first of all the assemblage of would-be fighters of the warring powers, will sail, Consul-General d'Anglade said.

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